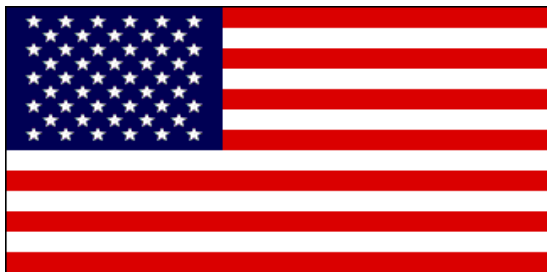




**HANDBOOK FOR
2013-2014 FULBRIGHT GRANTEES
IN CROATIA**



**CROATIAN-AMERICAN FULBRIGHT PROGRAM
ZAGREB, CROATIA**

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NOTE: Those seeking additional information about life in Croatia might find www.likecroatia.hr to be a helpful resource. This English language blog includes restaurants recommendations, upcoming events, travel tips, etc.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1964, when the first Fulbright Scholars from Croatia were selected, more than 400 Croatian scholars and students have been to the United States under the auspices of the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program. While Croatian Scholars teach and study in a wide variety of colleges and universities in the United States, most American Fulbrighters who come to Croatia are affiliated with the University of Zagreb, which was founded by the Jesuits in 1669 and is now the oldest and the largest of Croatia's seven universities. Others choose smaller, regional Universities of Rijeka, Split, Pula, Osijek, Dubrovnik and Zadar.

Fulbrighters occupy a unique position in Croatia, somewhere between that of an official visitor and a private citizen. While you will be subject to the same customs procedures, visa formalities, and Croatian laws that apply to all private visitors to Croatia, Croatians will still see you as representatives of the United States; in many situations you will not be able to avoid having that role thrust upon you at official functions. Fortunately, experience shows that Croatians are well disposed towards Americans.



FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (co-sponsor of the Fulbright Program in Croatia), through the Agency for Mobility and European Union Programs, will provide you with a monthly stipend that, while fixed in US dollars, is payable in local currency and may thus vary with the exchange rate. This allowance will be paid monthly at a local bank. You will be asked to open a foreign currency (checking), non-resident account at Zagrebacka banka (a local bank).

You may deposit personal checks drawn on your U.S. checking account, but these may take six weeks to clear. If, however, you open an account at a branch of the Zagrebacka banka, which you can do with your valid passport, you can cash personal checks up to \$150 immediately.

If you choose to draw your money from a debit card, please note that most debit cards have a daily limit on total amount withdrawn, and total number of transactions per day. For day to day expenditures it will be more than enough but if you need to pay a few months rent in advance make sure to have some money in US dollars or Euros.

Credit cards are widely accepted and ATM machines are available countrywide.

CROATIAN KUNA BANKNOTES



THINGS TO BRING

1. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD: Your "Terms and Conditions of the Award" letter functions as your contract, indicating specific benefits that you will receive under the U.S. Government portion of your grant.

2. PASSPORT: You and your accompanying dependents must have valid passports. We recommend that you make a copy of the information and picture page of your passport(s), because this will facilitate replacement by the American Citizens Services Section of the Embassy if it is lost or stolen.

3. DRIVER'S LICENSE: If you plan on having a car during your stay, it is a good idea to obtain an International Driver's License. The American Automobile Association (AAA) issues these, but they are valid only when accompanied by a current U.S. license. You may drive with your American driver's license in Croatia only for six months, after which you must get a Croatian driver's license. It can be obtained at the local police station where you are registered for extended stay. If you do, don't forget to request the return of your American driver's license before you leave Croatia. The U.S. Embassy cannot issue or renew U.S. Driver's Licenses.

4. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE AND BIRTH CERTIFICATES: These documents can facilitate the issuance of a new passport in the event of theft. They can also assist if you need other legal documents.

5. PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHS: Although they are easy to get here, it's handy to have several passport size photos of you and your dependents. You will need them to obtain your visa or purchase a monthly tram/bus pass.

6. TAX INFORMATION AND FORMS: Although federal tax forms and instructions are available after the first of the year in the American Citizens Services office of the Embassy in Zagreb, it is advisable that you obtain all necessary information before you leave the U.S., since the Embassy cannot offer any tax assistance or counseling. Still, most IRS forms are available in Zagreb, including: Travel, Entertainment and Gift Expenses; Exemptions; Foreign Tax Credit for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens; Scholarships and Fellowships; Income Tax Benefits for U.S. Citizens who go overseas.

7. SHIPPING: INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHIPMENT OF BOOKS AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS BY FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS

American Fulbright grantees may send books and educational materials to their countries of assignment via the diplomatic pouch on a one-time (outbound ONLY) basis, if authorized to do so by the U.S. Embassy in that country. Use of the diplomatic pouch is a privilege which, if abused, can be withdrawn by the U.S. Department of State. It is important that grantees, Public Affairs Sections overseas and Fulbright foundations/commissions adhere to the rules governing use of the pouch. Again, the pouch is a one-time, one-way privilege. The pouch may not be used for return shipments.

Please adhere closely to the instructions below. Boxes rejected by the Department of State because of improper size, contents, or packaging will be sent back to the return address on the box. There is no way to insure boxes sent through the pouch system, but it is possible to track shipments. Grantees should make sure to obtain a confirmation tracking number at the Post Office. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, which administers the Fulbright program, cannot retrieve and repack overweight/oversized boxes.

CONTENTS:

Packages must contain **only** books, magazines, notes or other similar educational materials required for the grantee's teaching or research program overseas. Computers and electronic equipment **may not be sent** by pouch. Packages **may not** contain personal effects of any kind. The Department of State may open packages suspected of containing prohibited items. If prohibited items are discovered, the box will be returned to the sender. Grantees should not enclose items that are irreplaceable. The Department of State assumes no responsibility for lost or damaged packages.

All Fulbright boxes are considered "official mail" and for that reason are subject to security scanning for contents and irradiation to guard against biological (i.e. anthrax) contamination. CDs, books and bound documents have apparently not been damaged by scanning. Photographs and single sheets of paper may be damaged, becoming yellowed and brittle. Slides or any thin plastic materials such as transparencies are destroyed.

NUMBER, WEIGHT AND SIZE LIMITATIONS FOR BOXES:

The TOTAL shipment must not meet or exceed 6 cubic feet in volume. Six cubic feet is equal to 10,368 cubic inches and 1 cubic foot is equal to 1728 cubic inches. To determine the volume of a box in cubic feet, multiply the width times the length times the depth (all in inches), and divide the product by 1728. For example, a box that measures 24" X 24" X 18" has a volume of 6 cubic feet. If shipment becomes bulk, the entire shipment will be returned to sender. Tracking or registry numbers should be

included on all parcels. These materials cannot be sent back to the United States by pouch.

WRAPPING:

Materials must be packed securely in strong cardboard boxes, sealed with heavy-duty packing tape (strapping tape is best), and clearly labeled. New boxes with no advertising or confusing labels are best. Boxes are handled roughly in shipment. Boxes should be packed carefully since torn or broken packages cannot be repacked at any point during shipment.

ADDRESSING THE PACKAGE:

Upper left-hand corner: Return address: Name
Street Address
City, State, Zip

Mailing Address: Cultural Affairs Officer
Department of State
5080 Zagreb Place
Washington, D.C. 20521 - 5080

Note: The 20521 zip code must be used. Use of any other zip code is prohibited.

In lower left-hand corner of the box write:

UNCLASSIFIED VIA AIR POUCH
Your Name
FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

NOTE: Please choose a return address where the recipient will know how to contact you and what to do if a box is returned.

Grantees sending only one package should write "1 of 1" in the lower right-hand corner.

Grantees sending more than one package should number each package in a series and circle the markings, e.g., "1 of 4", "2 of 4", etc.

SHIPPING:

Packages can be shipped through the U.S. Postal Service. The "street address" in the address format was created strictly to meet USPS requirements for automated mail sorting; no such street address actually exists. United Parcel Service, Federal Express, DHL or other small package carrier may also be used. Grantees are responsible for paying domestic postage -- postage from their home to Washington, D.C.

TIME REQUIRED FOR SHIPMENT:

Grantees should anticipate that once packages are received at U.S. Department of State mail center, shipping will take 3 to 4 weeks to arrive in the country of assignment. The frequency of pouch shipment is outside the control of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the receiving U.S. Embassy.

Please note: The State Department currently processes pouch mail manually in a non-automated facility, which can delay the shipment of your materials. Further delays are created by the USPS mail irradiation process.

8. SUGGESTED ITEMS TO PACK: We suggest you bring the following items with you:

Personal Needs:

- Clothing for all seasons (even if you are arriving in late September, include items for hot weather). There are many clothing and shoe stores in Zagreb, but they are rather expensive compared to the U.S.
- Business/business casual clothing for reception or meetings
- Umbrella
- Comfortable shoes (in Croatia you will probably be doing a lot of walking)
- Books (English-language books are available but rather expensive). Tablets are an increasingly popular alternative to hard copy books, but note that some tablets may not allow you to download new content while in Croatia.
- If you have a preferred brand, plan on packing medicines, allergy medicine, decongestants, antihistamines, cough syrup and cough drops, prescription drugs, contraceptives, first-aid kit, extra. Various German brands are available in pharmacies and grocery stores. Tylenol is available locally at private drug stores. Please note that legally, prescription drugs cannot be ordered and imported from the U.S. into Croatia – as such, make sure to bring an adequate supply with you.
- Extra pair of glasses or contact lenses and contact lens solution
- 220v, 50-cycle appliances, or transformer and multiple plug adapters
- Hair dryer (220 v or dual voltage). This can also be purchased in Croatia, although the cost will be higher than in the U.S.
- Camera
- Kitchen items: measuring spoons and cups, oven thermometer, cookbook. Spices, especially ethnic ones, are of limited availability in Croatia and take little room to pack.
- Small sewing kit

Books and Educational Materials:

- Books for your coursework and academic work may be difficult to find locally and expensive. The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, which is also responsible for higher education in this country, has few resources at its disposal to rectify this situation.
- A personal computer; they are not available for rent and are very expensive to buy.

ARRIVING IN CROATIA

1. BEST TIME TO ARRIVE: Because the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and the American Embassy hold a joint orientation meeting for all incoming American Scholars and Students (dependent spouses need not attend, but may do so if they wish) at the end of September, we advise you to arrive on or about September 20th. Fall semester at Croatian universities normally starts around October 1. Grantees coming for the Spring semester only should plan to arrive in mid-February. Spring semester starts on March 1. Academic year normally ends around June 15, with exam period running through July 15.

2. MEANS OF ARRIVAL: You can arrive in Croatia by plane, car or train. Whatever the means of transport, make sure that the Embassy and the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports are notified in advance, so that arrangements can be made for someone to meet you.

3. CROATIAN ENTRY AND RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS:

First Residence Permit: in 2008, the Croatian government passed a new Law on Foreigners similar to residency and entry laws of European Union member states.

For detailed instructions on the requirements and procedure, please refer to a document provided by the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, co-sponsor of the Fulbright Program in Croatia. Please do not initiate any residence or visa arrangements through Croatian diplomatic missions in the United States.

4. CUSTOMS: At the port of entry you must declare computers, electronic equipment, and cameras. You will then be given a temporary import permit for them, and this must be stamped in your passport. Even if you do not have anything to declare, please keep in mind that a Customs Officer has the right to inspect your luggage.

5. THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN ZAGREB: The American Embassy is able to provide some services for you as a U.S. citizen resident abroad and as a participant in an U.S. government sponsored exchange program. It is important to register with the Consular Section of the Embassy ([on-line registration](#)) as soon as possible, especially if you are going to reside outside of Zagreb. The Embassy is located at Thomasa Jeffersona 2, 10010 Zagreb (close to the airport). The telephone number is 385-1-661-2200 and after hours 381-1-661-2400. For more information see the Embassy homepage: <http://zagreb.usembassy.gov>.



LIVING IN CROATIA

1. HOUSING: If you have not arranged for an apartment prior to arrival, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports will provide you with temporary housing in university apartments when you first arrive. Please make sure to inform the Ministry at least one month prior to arrival if you need temporary or permanent housing in university apartments. It is to your benefit to inform the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, and Public Affairs Office of the American Embassy about your housing preferences as soon as your grant is confirmed. If you are planning to stay with family or friends and will not need housing, please let us know as soon as possible as well. In addition to the rent, you will also pay your own utility bills (electricity, gas, water, phone, etc) which are priced similarly to the U.S. but the landlord should pay for maintenance and repair costs. Make sure that you feel comfortable with the contract you sign.

2. FOOD: Although you will generally find that your Fulbright stipend is more than adequate, you may find that, by American standards, food in Croatia is expensive. Eating in restaurants can also be relatively expensive; beware the price of seafood in Zagreb. There are several vegetarian restaurants (www.izvidnica.hr/Restorani-Zagreb.asp) and food stores (www.biobio.com) in Croatia.

Grocery shopping can be trying unless you look at it as an adventure while you are learning where to shop. In Zagreb and in most cities, there are open-air markets where you will find a good choice of vegetables and fruits. Near these markets you will also find places to buy meat and poultry as well as dairy products; cheeses are good and reasonably-priced, but the fat content of all dairy products is high. Bread, however, is inexpensive and tasty.

There are many large supermarkets in and around Zagreb and other major cities where you can find the same kinds of items you find in the U.S. but with a much smaller selection. In and around Zagreb there are a number of shopping malls.

3. MEDICAL CARE: Health facilities in Croatia are fairly good and inexpensive. A current list of English-speaking physicians and dentists is available at the U.S. Embassy's web site at <http://zagreb.usembassy.gov/medical-information.html>

MEDICATIONS: You are allowed to bring with you a one-month supply of medication. Should you require medication beyond that period of time, you will need to see a local physician who will write a prescription based on your U.S. medical records and your U.S. physician's recommendation. If the medication (or its European equivalent) is not available locally, you can order it through one of the pharmacies licensed to import medications from abroad.

Please note that Croatian law does not permit importing medication through the mail.



Regular working hours for most pharmacies are 7 a.m. – 8 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 – 3 p.m. Saturdays. Several pharmacies are open around the clock, but after 8 p.m. they only dispense medicine if you have a prescription.

24-HOUR PHARMACIES IN ZAGREB

- Trg Bana Jelačića, Tel: 481-6198
- Ozaljska 1 (Tresnjevka), Tel: 309-7586
- Avenija V. Holjevca 22 (Siget), Tel: 652-5425
- Grižanska 4 (Dubrava), Tel: 299-2350

In an Emergency

Activate the Croatian Emergency Medical System by calling 94 or 112, just as you would call 911 in the States. When you call 94 the phone is answered by a physician who often, but not always, will be able to communicate in English. If the doctor doesn't speak English, ask for one who does.

4. TRANSPORTATION: Public transportation is extensive and heavily used. In Zagreb there are buses and trams that connect the center of town to all surrounding neighborhoods. The cost of a ticket is 10-15 KN; one ticket covers all continuous travel in one direction regardless of the number of transfers within 90 minutes. Daily tickets, charge cards and monthly passes are available, too. You can purchase tickets at newspaper stands, at the central offices of the public transportation system, or you can purchase a ticket with your mobile phone by sending a text message "Zg" to the following number: 8585. For more information see: www.zet.hr.

5. MAIL: Postal service for domestic and international mail is reliable. The Croatian Post Office offers regular and express mail. There are also DHL, UPS and Federal Express offices, for express mail. Receiving international packages in Croatia is quite expensive, not least because you will be responsible for any and all customs fees levied on the package. As such, you should not plan on receiving items via shipment from the U.S. (outside of the diplomatic pouch discussed in the previous section.)

6. TELEPHONE: The landline telephone system is adequate but expensive. Furthermore, Croatian telephone bills do not come with an itemized listing of your phone calls unless you request it. If you wish to save money on overseas calls, bring an American telephone charge card, subscribe to a call-back service, or have friends and relatives call you instead of you calling them. Public telephones accept only phone cards, which can be purchased at the Post Office and at newspaper kiosks.

Cell phones are widely used in Croatia. You will likely want one to facilitate communication (see www.t-com.hr, www.vip.hr, or www.tele2.hr). You have the choice of purchasing a monthly phone plan or a 'pay as you go' phone credit system. Said credits can be purchased at numerous kiosks located throughout the city and subsequently loaded to your phone.

7. INTERNET: Zagreb has several Internet service providers, although all Embassy employees use T Com, the dominant ISP. General satisfaction with the services is good, though you may want to shop around, as prices vary (even within companies). Be aware that service is not available at all locations, so shop carefully. You often pay a rate that allows you a certain number of gigabytes downloaded per month although some unlimited data plans are also available.

Wifi Internet is also available in many cafes through Zagreb and other cities.
(<http://www.wificafespots.com/wifi/city/HR--Zagreb>)

T Com	The dominant player in the Croatian telecommunications market, and the company that owns the infrastructure. 1-3 MB/S download ADSL, dial-up, web hosting Tel: 0800-9000 E-mail: kontakt@t-com.hr http://www.t-com.hr/english/residential/#
GlobalNet	Per-hour dial-up service, web-hosting Tel. 659-9000 E-mail: internet@globalnet.hr , sales@globalnet.hr www.globalnet.hr
ISKON	Dial-up, ADSL, web hosting Tel: 0800-1000 or 600-0700 E-mail: info@iskon.hr www.iskon.hr
Net4U	Dial-up, ADSL Tel: 0800-444-444 E-mail: podrska@net4u.hr www.net4u.hr
VIP	Tel: 091-7700 E-mail: customer.service@vipnet.hr www.vipnet.hr
CARNet	Tel: 0800-CARNET or 616-5616 E-mail: helpdesk@carnet.hr www.carnet.hr

8. CARS: As a foreigner, you are entitled to import a personal automobile to Croatia but you will have to pay duties. There are numerous parking garages in downtown Zagreb, but most parking is on the street.

9. FAMILIES: Job opportunities for dependents are very limited, but educational alternatives for children are somewhat more abundant. Zagreb offers several English-speaking kindergartens and play groups although recent Fulbright recipients with school aged children have opted to homeschool their children. Zagreb has an American School that runs from kindergarten through the 12th grade (see www.aisz.hr). Tuition for the 2012-13 academic year was as follows: K- Grade 5 - 14,425 Euros, Grade 6-8 -

15,460 Euros, Grades 9-12 – 15,915 Euros. If you are interested in enrolling your child in this school, you should contact them at: American School of Zagreb, Vocarska 106, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia; telephone 385-1-468-0133, fax: 385-1-468-0171, e-mail: asz@asz.tel.hr. Also, there is a local elementary school (1st-8th grade) with a program in English which you can contact at: Matija Gubec Elementary School, Davorina Bazjanca 2, 10000 Zagreb, tel/fax: 385-1-312-447, e-mail: os-matija.gubec@zg.tel.hr. International Baccalaureate high school (9-12th grade), with the entire program in English, can be contacted at: Jordanovac 8, 10000 Zagreb, tel: 385-1-230-2255, fax: 385-1-221-564.

10. VOLUNTEERING: Unlike the U.S., volunteerism is not commonplace in Croatia. Although past Fulbright recipients have developed successful volunteer relationships with the Institute for the Development of Education (<http://www.iro.hr/en/>), language barriers pose a particular problem in this area.

11. LANGUAGE TRAINING: Although many Croatians speak English, past Fulbright students and scholars seeking language training have had positive experience with CROATICUM (<http://croaticum.ffzg.unizg.hr/>). The program is run by the University of Zagreb Philosophy Faculty and offers 6 levels of language instruction, ranging from beginner to advanced. During the 2012-2013 school year, the price for 1 semester of language instruction was 600 Euros.

12. GYMS & SPORT: There are various private gyms throughout Croatian cities. Typically, you can purchase a daily or weekly pass, or a longer term membership. Additionally, yoga and pilates studios are available in some areas, as are tennis and squash courts.

13. LIBRARIES AND STUDY SPACES: Although most materials will be in Croatian, public libraries may be used as study spaces. Public libraries are present in all Croatian cities: Zagreb (<http://www.kgz.hr/default.aspx?id=523>), Zadar (<http://www.gkzd.hr/>), Split (<http://www.gkmm.hr/>), Osijek (<http://www.gskos.unios.hr/>), Rijeka (<http://www.gkri.hr/en/Home.aspx?PageID=100>), Pula (<http://www.gkc-pula.hr/>). You may be required to show ID to enter. The National and University Library in Zagreb (<http://www.nsk.hr/en/>) exists outside of the public system. A library card is required to enter the library and can be obtained with your passport or Croatian student ID card for a small fee.

10. TRAVEL: Zagreb and Split have air links to most major cities in Europe. Zagreb is also served by modern trains like the EuroCity to Germany, the InterCity to Austria, Slovenia, France, and Italy, and by conventional international trains via Budapest to the East. Travel by rail or road within Croatia can be trying and time-consuming; one can, however, drive to Italy and Austria within a matter of hours. Croatia Airlines (www.ctn.tel.hr/ctn/) serves five Croatian airports (Zagreb, Split, Dubrovnik, Osijek, Pula and Zadar), and all major European cities. Jadrolinija (shipping line) connects all major coastal towns and islands, and has regular lines to Italian Adriatic ports. Useful links: www.akz.hr (Zagreb bus terminal and schedule); <http://vred.hznet.hr> (train schedule); www.croatiaairlines.com (airline and booking); www.zagreb-airport.hr

(Zagreb airport daily schedule); www.jadrolinija.hr (ferry/ship schedule).

MEDIA

Television and Radio Broadcast Stations

The vast majority of the population gets their information from television, primarily Croatian Radio and Television (HRT), but also two other national TV stations, Nova TV and RTL. Croatian Television currently broadcasts on two national channels, and Croatian Radio broadcasts on three national channels. Croatia also has about 130 private radio stations and at least a dozen private local TV stations.

The most popular radio station in Zagreb is privately owned “Radio 101.” Other popular radio stations, in addition to Croatian Radio (HR), include “Obiteljski radio,” “Otvoreni radio,” and “Narodni radio.”

Televisions and VCRs using the American NTSC format are not compatible with the European format, PAL. Therefore, you will need a PAL or a multi-system television if you want to watch Croatian or European programming. Three Croatian channels show a great deal of subtitled American films and television series. Most employees, however, have a satellite dish, or subscribe to MaxTV, a cable company run by Tcom. A 1½- to 2- meter dish will bring most anything one would desire to view such as: NBC Super Channel, CNN, MTV, etc., as well as the AFTRS signals, which offers 7 channels of American programming.

It is a good idea to have a multi-system VCR and DVD as there are many new video stores around town with a decent selection of movies. Electronic equipment can be purchased on bases in Aviano and Vincenza, Italy, at prices that are much lower than local prices. The CLO has a small VHS and DVD collection of movies in the American system – enough to keep you entertained until your things arrive in Zagreb, and maybe even to pass a rainy evening later in your tour. We always welcome donations.

Note that streaming video, such as Hulu.com, does not work in Croatia.

Newspapers

With six daily newspapers and three influential political newsweeklies, the Croatian public does not lack for sources of information beyond broadcast. However, for many Croatians the price of the dailies (6 Croatian kunas) and the weeklies (between 12 and 15 Croatian kunas) is far beyond what the majority can afford on a regular basis. The circulation of most print media tends to be relatively small.

There are six major daily papers in Croatia: Government-owned “Vjesnik,” mass-circulation Zagreb-based “Večernji list” and “Jutarnji list,” Rijeka-based “Novi list,” Split-based “Slobodna Dalmacija,” and Zagreb-based financial/business daily “Poslovni dnevnik.” In addition, there are three major weeklies: Zagreb-based “Globus” and “Nacional,” and Split-

based “Feral Tribune,” and a number of specialized weekly and monthly magazines, all with national circulation. Two most influential business weeklies are “Business.hr” and “Lider.” The newspaper that reports most fully on Government activities is “Vjesnik.” The highest circulation dailies are “Večernji list” and “Jutarnji list.”

Associated Press, Reuters, and Agence France Press have offices in Zagreb.

Useful Croatian media links:

Daily Portal	http://daily.tportal.hr/
HTnet.hr	http://www.htnet.hr/
Net.hr	http://www.net.hr/
Daily Index	http://www.index.hr/
Croatian Radio Television (HRT)	www.hrt.hr
Globus	www.globus.com.hr
Hina (Croatian news agency)	www.hina.hr
Nacional	www.nacional.hr/en
Novi list	www.novilist.hr
Obiteljski radio	http://www.obiteljski.hr/
Slobodna Dalmacija	www.slobodnadalmacija.com
Vjesnik	www.vjesnik.hr
Vecernji list	www.vecernji-list.hr
Radio 101	www.radio101.hr
Nova TV	www.novatv.hr
Croatian Homepage	www.hr/english

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Thomasa Jeffersona 2
10010 Buzin, Croatia
Telephone (working hours 8-4:30): 385-1-661-2200
(after hours): 385-1-661-2400
Public Affairs Office Fax: 385-1-665-8936
Home page address: <http://zagreb.usembassy.gov>

Public Affairs Officer: Mr. Tim Gerhardson
Assistant Public Affairs Officer: Ms. Elizabeth Blumenthal
Fulbright Coordinator: Ms. Sasa Brlek
Tel: 385-1-661-2243
E-mail: brleks@state.gov
ETA Coordinator: Ms. Vanja Ratkovic
Tel: 385-1-661-2206
E-mail: ratkovicv@state.gov

Consul: Mr. Robert Neus

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Donje Svetice 38
10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Telephone (working hours 9-4:00): 385-1-459-4444
Fax: 385-1-481-9331
Home page address: www.mzos.hr

Fulbright Coordinator: Ms. Marija Crnic
Tel: 385-1-459-4353
E-mail: marija.crnica@mzos.hr

AGENCY FOR MOBILITY AND EU PROGRAMS

Gajeva 22
10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Telephone: 385-1-500-5635
Fax: 385-1-500-5699
Home page address: www.mobilnost.hr/index_en.php
Contact: Ms. Marina Prazetina
Tel: 385-1-555-6890

E-mail: bilateral@mobilnost.hr

OTHER USEFUL NUMBERS

General Emergency Number	112		
Emergency Police Number	92	Electrical Emergency	485-6320
Emergency Medical Unit	94 or 460-0911	Gas Emergency	618-4586
Fire Department	93	Water Emergency	461-4989
Traffic Police	653-0870	Sewage Emergency	618-7151
Telephone problems	977	Airport information	626-5222
General information	981	Radio taxi	1212
Search and Rescue at Sea	9155	Radio taxi	060-800-800
Phone Book/Yellow Pages:	http://imenik.tportal.hr		

FACTS ABOUT THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Croatia

GEOGRAPHY

Area: 56,538 sq. km. (slightly smaller than West Virginia).

Major cities (2001 census est.): Capital--Zagreb (770,000).
Others--Split (200,000), Rijeka (168,000), Osijek (130,000).

Terrain: Croatia is situated between central and eastern Europe. Its terrain is diverse, containing rocky coastlines, densely wooded mountains, plains, lakes and rolling hills.

Climate: Croatia has a mixture of climates. In the north it is continental, Mediterranean along the coast and a semi-highland and highland climate in the central region.

PEOPLE

Population (2001 census est.): 4,381,352.

Growth rate (2001 est.): 1.48%

Ethnic groups: Croat 78.1%, Serb 12.2%, Muslim 0.9%, Hungarian 0.5%, Slovenian 0.5%, and others 8.1%.

Religions: Catholic 76.5%, Orthodox 11.1%, Slavic Muslim 1.2%, others 11.2%.

Language: Croatian (South Slavic language, using the Roman script).

Health (2001 est.): Life expectancy--male 70.28 years; female 77.73 years. Infant mortality rate--7.21 deaths/1,000 live births.

GOVERNMENT

Type: Parliamentary democracy.

Constitution: Adopted December 22, 1990.

Independence (from Yugoslavia): June 25, 1991.

Branches: Executive--president (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), Council of Ministers (Cabinet).

Legislative--Unicameral People's Assembly or Sabor.

Judicial--three-tiered system.

Suffrage: Universal at 18 or 16 years if employed.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democratic Party of Croatia (SDP); Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLs); Croatian Peasant Party (HSS); Liberal Party (LS); Croatian People's Party (HNS); Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ); Croatian Christian Democratic Union (HKDU); Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS); Croatian Independent Democrats (HND); Action of Social Democrats of Croatia (ASH); Slavonija-Baranja Croatia's Party (SBHS); Democratic Centre (DC); Croatian Party of Rights (HSP); True Croatian Revival Party (HIP).

ECONOMY

Real GDP growth (2001 est.): 4.3%.

Inflation rate (2001 est.): 4.8%.

Unemployment rate (2001 est.): 22.3%.

Natural resources: Oil, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, natural asphalt, mica, clays, salt and hydropower.

GEOGRAPHY

Croatia serves as a gateway to eastern Europe. It lies along the east coast of the Adriatic Sea and shares a border with Yugoslavia (Montenegro and Serbia), Bosnia & Herzegovina, Hungary, and Slovenia. The republic swings around like a boomerang from the Pannonian Plains of Slavonia between the Sava, Drava, and Danube Rivers, across hilly, central Croatia to the Istrian Peninsula, then south through Dalmatia along the rugged Adriatic coast. Croatia is made up of 20 counties, plus the city of Zagreb and controls 1,185 islands in the Adriatic Sea, 67 of which are inhabited.

HISTORY

The Croats are believed to be a purely Slavic people who migrated from Ukraine and settled in present-day Croatia during the 6th century. After a period of self-rule, Croats agreed to the Pacta Conventa in 1091, submitting themselves to Hungarian authority. By the mid-1400s, concerns over Ottoman expansion led the Croatian Assembly to invite the Habsburgs, under Archduke Ferdinand, to assume control over Croatia. Habsburg rule proved successful in thwarting the Ottomans, and by the 18th, much of Croatia was free of Turkish control.

In 1868, Croatia gained domestic autonomy while remaining under Hungarian authority. Following World War I and the demise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Croatia joined the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes became Yugoslavia in 1929). Yugoslavia changed its name once again after World War II. The new state became the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and united Croatia and several other states together under the communistic leadership of Marshall Tito. After the death of Tito and with the fall of communism throughout eastern Europe, the Yugoslav federation began to crumble. Croatia held its first multi-party elections since World War II in 1990. Long-time Croatian nationalist Franjo Tudjman was elected President, and one year later, Croats declared independence from Yugoslavia. Conflict between Serbs and Croats in Croatia escalated, and one month after Croatia declared independence, civil war erupted. The UN mediated a cease-fire in January 1992, but hostilities resumed the next year when Croatia fought to regain a

third of the territory lost the previous year. A second cease-fire was enacted in May 1993, followed by a joint declaration the next January between Croatia and Yugoslavia. However, in September 1993, the Croatian Army led an offensive against the Serb-held Republic of Krajina. A third cease-fire was called in March 1994, but it, too, was broken in May and August 1995 after Croatian forces regained large portions of Krajina, prompting an exodus of Serbs from this area. In November 1995, Croatia agreed to peacefully reintegrate Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Dirmium under terms of the Erdut Agreement. In December 1995, Croatia signed the Dayton peace agreement, committing itself to a permanent cease-fire and the return of all refugees. The death of President Tudjman in December 1999, followed by the election of a new coalition government and President in early 2000, brought significant changes to Croatia. Croatia's new government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Racan, has progressed in implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords, regional cooperation, refugee returns, national reconciliation and democratization.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The Croatian Parliament, also known as the Sabor, recently became a unicameral body after its Upper House (Chamber of Counties) was eliminated by constitutional amendment in March 2001. The remaining body, the Chamber of Representatives, consists of 151 members, who serve 4-year terms elected by direct vote. The Sabor meets twice a year--from January 15 to July 15 and from September 15 to December 15.

The powers of the legislature include enactment and amendment of the Constitution, passage of laws, adoption of the state budget, declarations of war and peace, alteration of the boundaries of the Republic, and carrying out elections and appointments to office.

The President is the head of state and is elected by direct popular vote for a term of 5 years. The President is limited to serving no more than two terms. In addition to being the commander in chief, the President appoints the Prime Minister and Cabinet members with the consent of Parliament. Following the death of President Tudjman, the powers of the presidency were curtailed and greater responsibility was vested in Parliament.

The Prime Minister, who is nominated by the President, assumes office following a parliamentary vote of confidence in the new government. The Prime Minister and government are responsible for proposing legislation and a budget, executing the laws, and guiding the foreign and internal policies of the republic.

Croatia has a three-tiered judicial system, consisting of the Supreme Court, county courts, and municipal courts. Croatia's Supreme Court is the highest court in the Republic. The Supreme Court assures the uniform application of laws. Members of the high court are appointed by the National Judicial Council, a body of 11 members, and justices on the Supreme Court are appointed for life.

The court's hearings are generally open to the public. The Constitutional Court is a body of 13 judges appointed by Parliament for an 8-year term. The Constitutional Court works to assure the conformity of all laws to the Constitution.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Ivo Josipovic

Prime Minister—Zoran Milanovic

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Vesna Pusic

Minister of Science, Education and Sports—Zeljko Jovanovic

ECONOMY

Following World War II, rapid industrialization and diversification occurred within Croatia. Decentralization came in 1965, allowing growth of certain sectors, like the tourist industry. Profits from Croatian industry were used to develop poorer regions in the former Yugoslavia. This, coupled with austerity programs and hyperinflation in the 1980s, contributed to discontent in Croatia.

Privatization and the drive toward a market economy had barely begun under the new Croatian Government when war broke out in 1991. As a result of the war, the economic infrastructure sustained massive damage, particularly the revenue rich tourism industry. From 1989 to 1993, GDP fell 40.5%. Following the close of the war in 1995, tourists reemerged, and the economy briefly recovered. The solid growth that began in the mid-1990s halted in 1999. A recession, which was caused primarily by weak consumer demand and decrease in industrial production, led to a 0.9% contraction of GDP that year. Furthermore, inflation and unemployment rose, and the kuna fell, inciting fears of devaluation. In the second half of 2000, the tourism industry once again contributed to a recovery, helping Croatia grow 3.7% that year. This trend continued in 2001, when the economy expanded by 4.3% aided by an approximately 6% increase in industrial production, 12% growth in tourism--which generated about \$3.7 billion in revenue--a stringent fiscal policy, and continued remittances from the Croatian diaspora.

Unfortunately, forecasts for 2002 are less positive, with growth projected at 3.0%-3.5%. A decline in export markets and a decrease in foreign investment are predicted to temporarily slow the growth of the Croatian economy in 2002. However, the planned privatization of the national insurance, oil, and gas companies, and an expansion of telecommunication services, during 2002-03 should stimulate foreign investment and boost revenue over the near term.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Croatia's accession to the European Union is scheduled for July 1, 2013. Croatia became a full NATO member in April of 2009. Croatia has been a member of the United Nations since 1992, and contributes troops to UN operations in various countries. Croatia is also a member of the World Trade Organization and a member of Central European Free Trade Organization.

Although Croatia has made progress under Prime Minister Racan in implementation of the Dayton Accords and Erdut Agreement, the status of refugees displaced from the 1991-95 war; property restitution for ethnic Serbs; and resolution of border disputes with Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Yugoslavia, remain key issues influencing Croatia's relations with its neighbors.

U.S.-CROATIAN RELATIONS

U.S. engagement in Croatia is aimed at fostering a democratic, secure, and market-oriented society that will be a strong partner in Euro-Atlantic institutions. The U.S. opened its embassy in Zagreb in 1992, and has continued to work with Croatia to overcome the legacies of communism, war, ethnic division, and authoritarian government. In an effort to promote regional stability through refugee returns, the U.S. has given almost \$5 million since 1999 for the removal of landmines in Croatia. Croatia hopes to remove an estimated 700,000 remaining mines by 2010. The U.S. also has provided additional financial assistance to Croatia through the Southeastern European Economic Development Program (SEED) to facilitate democratization and restructuring of Croatia's financial sector.

CULTURAL LIFE

EDUCATION AND ENROLLMENT:

According to recent figures roughly 500,000 students are enrolled in primary schools in Croatia; 212,000 in secondary schools; and 100,000 in institutions of higher education. There is also a small number of foreign students in Croatia.

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES:

Croatia has 219 museums, galleries and museum collections, as well as 60 ecclesiastical and numerous private collections. There are 650 specialists, curators, restorers and researchers who oversee about five million objects in 1,100 various collections. The most prominent are: Mimara Museum in Zagreb, Strossmayer Gallery in Zagreb, Archeological Museum in Split, and the silver and gold collection of Zadar.

FOREIGN CULTURAL AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

AUSTRIA: Austria maintains a cultural center in Zagreb. It sponsors concerts, exhibits, theater performances, and lectures throughout Croatia. The Austrian cultural center consists of a library (12,000 volumes) and a reading room.

GREAT BRITAIN: The British Council maintains a library (8,000 volumes), conducts exchange programs and supports English teaching. The Council also sponsors arts events (theater and music performances), and book and poster exhibits.

ITALY: Maintains a lending library (4,000 volumes) at the Italian Institute for Culture in Zagreb. There is also a reading room with daily papers. The Italian Institute sponsors various cultural programs--video showings, exhibits, and theater and musical performances. It also publishes a monthly program of activities.

FRANCE: France maintains a cultural center in Zagreb. Most of its efforts are concentrated on its library (13,000 volumes). The center also offers film showings and lectures. Traditionally, France has been represented in major annual festivals in Croatia.

GERMANY: Germany has an Information Center in Zagreb with a library (14,000 volumes). It hosts various cultural events at the center; publishes its monthly program of activities to a wide mailing list in Croatia. Exchange programs focus on language training and academic programs. The German Embassy sponsors major art exhibits and participates in annual cultural events.

THE UNITED STATES: In addition to the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program, the United States conducts other exchanges with Croatia, assists in the development of a free and independent media, encourages the spread of English Teaching and American Studies, and occasionally supports cultural programs activities with an American connection. The Information Resource Center (IRC) of the American Embassy provides fast, accurate, and objective reference services on a wide range of subjects to American Embassy personnel, Croatian contacts and visiting American scholars and students. The IRC offers:

- access to major U.S. data sources, CD-ROMs, online databases, and the Internet, as well as a collection of reference books;
- customized research on aspects of American foreign policy, media, economy, business, law, environmental issues, and society and culture;
- information services providing articles, speeches, and texts on major U.S. foreign policy developments.

AMERICAN CORNERS IN CROATIA

American Corners are small, American-style libraries created to help increase mutual understanding between Croatia and the United States by making available information about America in a variety of formats. They frequently host events & lectures, including those delivered by past Fulbright fellows and scholars.

ZAGREB: Public Library "Bogdan Ogrizović"
Ms. MARINA LONCAR, American Corner Coordinator
Preradovićeve 5
10000 Zagreb
Tel: 01 4810 704
<http://www.kgz.hr/american-corner/eng/index.asp?cat=events>

OSIJEK: City and University Library
Ms. MARIJA SAFAR ERL –American Corner Coordinator
Europska avenija 24
31000 Osijek
Tel: 031-211 233
<http://www.gskos.hr/~descap/?upit=sadrzaj&id=121>

ZADAR: City Library
Mr. MILKO BELEVSKI- American Corner Coordinator
Stjepana Radica 11 b
23000 Zadar
Tel: 023 301 103
<http://www.gkzd.hr/ak.php>

RIJEKA: University Library
Ms. ORIETA LUBIANA – American Corner Coordinator
Dolac 1
51000 Rijeka

Tel: 051 336 911

<http://www.svkri.hr/tophvmenu/ACRI/iframeacri.html>

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB
(www.unizg.hr)

The University of Zagreb is the oldest existing university in the Republic of Croatia, and is among the oldest universities in Europe. The history of the University began on September 23, 1669, when Leopold I, the Holy Roman Emperor and the Emperor of Austro-Hungary, issued a Diploma by which he accorded the status and privileges of a university to the Jesuit Academy in the Royal Free City of Zagreb. In 1861 the Croatian parliament, or Sabor, on the initiative of Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, passed the Foundation Act of Zagreb University. When the Emperor Franz Joseph visited Zagreb in 1869, he signed an Article of Law concerning the University of Zagreb and gave it his royal assent five years later on January 5, 1874. The ceremonial opening of the modern University of Zagreb then took place on October 19, 1874.

There are 48,500 full-time students studying at the University of Zagreb, together with another 2,200 self-financing students who are also studying full-time. In addition there are 3,200 part-time students.

The University comprises the following academic institutions:

Academy of Fine Arts
Academy of Music
Academy of Performing Arts
Agricultural Institute, Krizevci
Faculty of Agriculture
Faculty of Applied Rehabilitation Sciences
Faculty of Architecture
Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Faculty of Economics
Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing
Faculty of Food Technology and Biotechnology
Faculty of Forestry
Faculty of Geodesy
Faculty of Geotechnology, Varazdin
Faculty of Graphic Arts
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture
Faculty of Metallurgy, Sisak
Faculty of Mining, Geology and Petroleum Engineering
Faculty of Organization and Information Science, Varazdin
Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry
Faculty of Philosophy-Humanities and Social Sciences
Faculty of Philosophy-Pedagogical Sciences
Faculty of Physical Education

Faculty of Political Science
Faculty of Science
Faculty of Textile Technology
Faculty of Traffic Engineering
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
High Technical School
School of Dental Medicine
School of Medicine
University of Zagreb-Croatian Studies (Croatistics)
University of Zagreb-Business Information Science Studies



THE UNIVERSITY OF RIJEKA (www.uniri.hr)

In 1632 the subject of Theology was introduced into the curriculum of the Jesuit college in Rijeka, thus marking the beginning of the development of higher education in the city. In 1633, by charter of King Ferdinand the Second, the Jesuit college was granted rights and privileges equivalent to those of academies and universities in Austria and Europe. The Faculty of Philosophy, established in 1726, functioned for two years. The Theological Faculty was founded in 1728.

From 1773 to 1780 Rijeka was the seat of the Royal Academy. At the beginning of the 20th Century the Academy operated as a college (with a four-semester courses of study) and was known as the Export Academy. The University of Rijeka was established in 1973. In the 1996-97 academic year, the university had 8,400 full-time students, another 550 self-financing students on full-time courses, and 1,200 part-time students.

The University of Rijeka comprises the following academic institutions:

- Faculty of Civil Engineering
- Faculty of Economics
- Faculty of Education
- Faculty of Hotel Management, Opatija
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Maritime Studies
- School of Medicine
- Technical Faculty



THE UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT (www.unist.hr)

The University of Split, which with its member institutions encompasses the entire region of Dalmatia from Zadar to Dubrovnik, was founded on June 15, 1974. However, its roots go as far back as the Middle Ages. As early as 1396 the Dominicans established the Faculty of Philosophy and Theology in Zadar, which was entitled to confer the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Science, and was thus equal in status to the other eminent European universities of the time.

As the most distinguished institution of higher education in the region, the University of Split has extended its activities over the last 20 years to nine faculties. There are also 1,500 part-time students.

The University of Split comprises the following academic institutions:

- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of Civil Engineering
- Faculty of Economics
- Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Education
- Faculty of Technology



THE JOSIP JURAJ STROSSMAYER UNIVERSITY IN OSIJEK
(www.unios.hr)

Higher education in the Osijek area dates back to the early 18th century, when the Philosophy College was established in 1707. In 1727, the Franciscans in Dakovo established studies in philosophy for their students. This was followed by the Theological Faculty, established in Osijek by the Franciscans in 1735, while a Theological Seminary was founded in Dakovo in 1806.

The Josip Juraj Strossmayer University in Osijek was founded in 1975, and now has eight faculties. Today, the University numbers 6,000 full-time students, together with another 100 self-financing and 500 part-time students.

The University of Osijek comprises the following academic institutions:

- Faculty of Agriculture
- Faculty of Civil Engineering
- Faculty of Economics
- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of Electrical Engineering
- Faculty of Food Technology
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Slavonski Brod



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR (www.unizd.hr)

The University of Zadar was founded on 29 January 2003. The University has around 319 employees of which 91 PhDs, 45 MAs, as well as a significant number of teaching assistants, lectors and lecturers, with 106 guest professors from other universities in Croatia and abroad, and 5000 students in undergraduate and graduate programs.

The University of Zadar is an entirely integrated university, consisting of 21 departments: Archaeology, English Language and Literature, Philosophy, French Language and Literature, Geography, Information and Communication Sciences, Classical Philology, Croatian and Slavonic Studies, German Language and Literature, Pedagogy, History, Psychology, Sociology, Italian Language and Literature, Department of Teachers and Preschool Educators, Ethnology and Socio-Cultural Anthropology, Librarianship, Maritime Affairs and Traffic, Economics and Agriculture and Mediterranean Aquaculture.



THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBROVNIK
(www.unidu.hr)

The University of Dubrovnik is the youngest among Croatian universities. Although it was founded in 2003 it has a long educational tradition dating back to the 17th century when the first university level institution was established – Collegium Rhagusinum. Today, it is a modern university with 2,600 students and 160 faculty.

The University of Dubrovnik comprises the following departments:

Department of Aquaculture
Department of Economics and Business
Department of Communications
Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Arts
Department of Maritime Studies



THE UNIVERSITY OF PULA
(www.unipu.hr)

The University of Pula was founded on December 21, 2006. It is a fully integrated university consisting of the following departments: Economics and Tourism, Humanities, Music, Italian Language, Teacher's College, Culture and Tourism, and Maritime Sciences.



UNIVERSITY CONTACTS

University of Osijek

Ms. Lidija Getto, Office for International Relations

E-mail: lidijagetto@hotmail.com

University of Split

Prof. Ana Cosic, Office for International Relations

E-mail: acosic@unist.hr

University of Rijeka

Mr. Darko Stefan, Office for International Relations

E-mail: darko@uniri.hr

University of Zagreb

Ms. Zeljka Pitner, Office for International Relations

E-mail: zeljka.pitner@unizg.hr

University of Zadar

Ms. Maja Kolega, Office for International Relations

E-mail: mkolega@unizd.hr

University of Dubrovnik

Mr. Dalibor Ivusic, Secretary

E-mail: dalibor.ivusic@unidu.hr

University of Pula

Prof. Robert Jurkovic

Vice-Rector for International Relations

E-mail: ijurkov@unipu.hr

Useful Internet Resources:

<http://zagreb.usembassy.gov>

<http://www.mzos.hr>

<http://www.mobilnost.hr>

<http://www.hina.hr>

<http://www.unizg.hr>

<http://www.uniri.hr>

<http://www.unios.hr>

<http://www.unizd.hr>

<http://www.unist.hr>

<http://www.unidu.hr>

<http://www.unipu.hr>

Embassy of the United States of America

Ministry of Science, Education and Sports

Agency for Mobility and EU Programs

Croatian News Agency

University of Zagreb

University of Rijeka

University of Osijek

University of Zadar

University of Split

University of Dubrovnik

University of Pula

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARIES

There are about 2,000 libraries in Croatia: 160 rank as scientific libraries, 4 of which are University libraries (Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka, Split). The University of Zagreb Library is also considered the national library. There are 91 faculty libraries, 60 libraries attached to research institutes and one central library (attached to the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences).

The Zagreb National and University Library (NSB) plays the central role in the Croatian library system. From a Jesuit library (1611), it evolved into the nation's largest scientific library. The library's shelves include 2,500,000 items, 3,500 periodical titles, on-line databases and other information sources (on-line, CD ROM, microfilm, microfiche and conventional data units). Social sciences account for 40 percent of the Library's book inventory: the humanities account for 20 percent, applied sciences 16.5 percent, natural sciences 5.5 percent, and handbooks and manuals 9 percent. For periodicals, social sciences account for 38.5 percent, applied sciences 22 percent, humanities 15.5 percent, natural sciences 12 percent and interdisciplinary sciences 12 percent. For more information see (<http://www.nsk.hr/>).

The inventory of other university libraries is as follows: 500,000 volumes in Split, 20,000 volumes in Rijeka and 140,000 volumes in Osijek.

Information on the inventory of general scientific libraries:

The Rijeka Scientific Library contains 503,000 volumes; the Dubrovnik Scientific Library 390,000 volumes; the Zadar Scientific library 370,000 volumes and the Pula Scientific Library 270,000 volumes.

The largest libraries are located in Zagreb. The most outstanding among them are the following: in the field of humanities, the Faculty of Philosophy Library (which possesses 70 percent of the total titles in the humanities and 68 percent of the periodicals); in the social sciences, the Faculty of Law Library (27 percent of the total titles and 19 percent of the periodicals); and the Faculty of Economics Library (23 percent of the inventory and 14 percent of the periodicals). In the natural sciences, the most outstanding are the Ruder Boskovic Institute Library and the libraries of the Faculty of Science: the Central Chemistry Library; the Central Mathematics Library, the Central Geography Library and the Library of the Faculty of Agronomy. In the natural sciences, the largest specialized library is the Ruder Boskovic Institute Library. It holds around 35,000 books and 1150 periodicals. Current periodical subscription titles number 390. The library is the coordinator for the host system for information in the natural sciences. In the applied sciences, about 65 percent of the total book inventory and 56 percent of the periodicals belong to the libraries of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing and the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry. In the medical sciences, the "Andrija Stampar" School of Public Health Library and the Central Medical Library with collections of books and periodicals (cca 150,000 volumes), and their current periodical subscription (cca 850 titles), are the most important sources of biomedical information in Croatia.